

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A41D 31/00		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 97/27770 (43) International Publication Date: 7 August 1997 (07.08.97)
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB97/00263 (22) International Filing Date: 30 January 1997 (30.01.97) (30) Priority Data: 9601905.4 31 January 1996 (31.01.96) GB</p> <p>(71) Applicant (<i>for all designated States except US</i>): THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DEFENCE IN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND [GB/GB]; Defence Evaluation and Research Agency, Ively Road, Farnborough, Hampshire G14 0LX (GB).</p> <p>(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (<i>for US only</i>): BELL, Sandra, Jane [GB/GB]; IPD, Defence Evaluation and Research Agency, Ively Road, Farnborough, Hampshire GU14 0LX (GB). TOWNSEND, David, John [GB/GB]; IPD, Defence Evaluation and Research Agency, Ively Road, Farnborough, Hampshire GU14 0LX (GB).</p> <p>(74) Agent: SKELTON, S., R.; D/IPR, Formalities Section (DERA), Poplar 2, MOD Abbey Wood #19, P.O. Box 702, Bristol BS12 7DU (GB).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p>	

(54) Title: PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEAD AND BODY

(57) Abstract

A protective material and a method for the protection of the human head or body from soft tissue damage caused by an impacting object comprises at least two layers of viscoelastic polymeric material to be interposed between head or body and impactor, including at least one first layer of material substantially matched in acoustic impedance to the impacting object and at least one second layer of material selected to produce a large mismatch in acoustic impedance between the first layer and the human head or body. A particular aspect applies the invention to head protection, especially in boxing and like sports, in the form of boxing head guards and boxing gloves.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AM	Armenia	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
AT	Austria	GE	Georgia	MX	Mexico
AU	Australia	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BB	Barbados	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
BY	Belarus	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CA	Canada	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KZ	Kazakhstan	SG	Singapore
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LR	Liberia	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LT	Lithuania	SZ	Swaziland
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DK	Denmark	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
EE	Estonia	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	UG	Uganda
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	US	United States of America
FR	France	MR	Mauritania	UZ	Uzbekistan
GA	Gabon			VN	Viet Nam

- 1 -

Protection of Human Head and Body

The invention relates to a material and methodology for the protection of the human head and body from soft tissue damage resulting from impulsive loading as a result of blunt object impacts. A particular aspect of the invention relates to a material and methodology for the reduction of head injuries during boxing, and to headgear and boxing gloves employing such material.

The reduction of injury resulting from the effect of head and body impacts has been the subject of research for many years, particularly in the fields of automotive and military research. One commonplace strategy to mitigate the effect of impact on the body is to interpose a layer of protective material between the body and the source of impact. This is especially so in relation to head injuries, with head protection provided in the form of a helmet.

Protective materials have to date generally been developed with a view to minimising the gross displacement of the head or body produced by blunt object impacts. However, such a strategy takes no account of the often complex injury mechanisms within the body produced by the impact. Whilst there exists a fair degree of medical disagreement over precise injury mechanisms, it is clear that soft tissue injuries resulting from impact are due to a complex relationship between the type of impact and the nature of loads generated, the impact site and the material properties of the body at the impact site, degree of restraint on the body etc. For example, in the case of head impacts a number of possible injury mechanisms may be postulated and several of these are summarised below. Similar mechanisms can be postulated for damage to vital organs within the body cavity.

- 2 -

A severe blow to the head will cause the skull to accelerate rapidly, inertial effect will cause the brain to strike the accelerating skull with possibility of local injury. In addition, a blow to the head could result in a stress wave / pressure wave travelling through the brain. This wave would result in high, localised, shear stresses deep inside the brain leading to rupture of blood vessels. A stress wave travelling through the brain will undergo multiple reflections at the rear brain/skull interface, interference between waves could result in localised tensile stresses. These tensile stresses could, if high enough, tear brain tissue apart resulting in severe damage at the rear of the brain, remote from the point of impact. An impulsive shock is characterised by a broad continuous frequency spectrum and a further mode of damage may arise if specific frequencies cause the brain to resonate within the skull cavity leading to both localised and remote injuries. A blow to the head could also result in tri-axial forces producing both translation and rotation and as a result differential movement between the brain and brain stem could occur.

It is an object of the invention to provide a material and method for the protection of the human head and body from soft tissue damage resulting from impulsive loading which takes account of these injury mechanisms to produce more effective protection from blunt object impacts than protection based solely on minimising the gross displacement produced by the impact.

According to a first aspect of the invention, a material for the protection of the human head or body from soft tissue damage caused by an impacting object comprises at least two layers of viscoelastic polymeric materials, including at least one first layer of a first viscoelastic polymeric material selected to be substantially matched in acoustic impedance to the impacting object and at least one second layer of a second viscoelastic polymeric material, positioned in use between the first layer and the head or body to be

- 3 -

protected, selected to produce a large mismatch in acoustic impedance between the first layer(s) and the human head or body.

Preferably, for most impact situations the mismatch provided by the second layer or layers will be at least about 2MRayls. However, as the purpose of the material is to act as an acoustic wave filter to control the magnitude and frequency content of the transmitted stress components, the mismatch need only reach this minimum within frequency bands which could be potentially injurious to the part of head or body under protection.

Stress wave coupling between the body and the impactor is found to be a significant cause of soft tissue injury following impact which cannot be attributed to gross displacement alone. The coupling of energy between two media depends on the relative acoustic impedance between the two media. The energy associated with an impact initially consists of translational kinetic energy. At the time of impact some of this kinetic energy will be converted to potential energy in the form of a pressure pulse resulting in a high amplitude non-linear acoustic wave entering the internal tissue of the brain or body cavity. The invention seeks to control the magnitude and frequency content of this pressure wave by the use of materials functioning as acoustic wave filters.

Use of the layered material in accordance with the invention so that it lies between the impactor and body, for example in the form of an article of protective clothing or headgear, can reduce the stress wave coupling. The layer or layers of the second material providing the large acoustic impedance mismatch between the layer or layers of the first material and the head or body acoustically decouple(s) the impactor from the body and minimise damage resulting from stress wave coupling. The layer or layers of the first material which are substantially matched in acoustic impedance to the

- 4 -

impactor absorbs much of the kinetic energy of the impact converting it to potential energy thus maximising the energy absorption capability of the layered material as a whole. Materials are selected from known viscoelastic polymeric acoustic materials, and suitable selections will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art.

Where stress wave coupling alone is the predominant injury mode and there is no requirement to control the reflected energy (for example, for blast protection where the potential (high amplitude stress wave) energy tends to be much greater than the kinetic (blast wind) energy) the material may be arranged with the decoupling layer or layers outermost from the body and the absorbing layer or layers innermost and selected to be substantially matched in acoustic impedance to the body to maximise energy absorption. However, the situation differs for blunt object impacts. Before impact a blunt projectile contains only translational kinetic energy. On impact some of this energy is converted to potential energy in the form of a pressure wave. Some of the energy will remain as translational kinetic energy causing displacement of the head or body after impact, a particular problem for head impacts where the resultant rapid acceleration of the head can cause the components within the skull to be compacted against it allowing stress waves to be set up in the brain.

Thus, for blunt impacts, it is likely to be preferred that the impact energy is first coupled to the absorbing medium, so that the layer of viscoelastic polymeric material selected to be substantially matched in acoustic impedance to the impacting object will be the outermost from the head or body to be protected. This layer ensures that most of the incident energy is transmitted to the absorbing material, thus serving to enhance the conversion of kinetic energy to potential energy and thereby reduce the rapid acceleration of the head. The impedance mismatch between the outer layer

- 5 -

and the head or body ensures that any energy not absorbed by the outer layer is decoupled at and largely reflected back from the material interfaces back into the outer layer for absorption via a second pass through that layer. In principle the transmission of energy could be controlled by the use of mass/spring/damper systems. However by using materials based on a viscoelastic polymer matrix both the required stiffness and damping can be incorporated into a single material resulting in a much more practical protective material.

The invention is of particular applicability to the provision of protection for the human head. Stress wave coupling to produce a pressure wave within the brain and the absorption of the resultant pressure wave energy within in the brain is a potentially significant source of damage and is likely to be exacerbated by multiple reflections at the internal brain/skull interface and the possibility of resonance effects, both of which are of particular potential significance given the properties of skull and brain tissue. Thus, a particular embodiment of the invention comprises a protective helmet incorporating the protective layered material hereinbefore described. Examples of uses for the resultant lightweight helmet include automotive applications, cycling helmets, rugby scrum caps, and protective headgear for boxing and like weaponless combat based contact sports.

Although in most circumstances it is clear that the protective material is conveniently applied to the head, it will be appreciated that in principle the protective material may be applied to the impactor and still produce the necessary decoupling on impact. A particular application of this arises in the field of boxing and similar weaponless combat based contact sports. In professional boxing, protective headgear is not used in competition. By analogy, the material according to the invention can in this case be used in an embodiment of the invention comprising a glove for use in combat based

- 6 -

sports, for example a boxing glove, incorporating the protective material hereinbefore described. Similar principles could be applied to footwear in sports allowing foot/head contact and it is intended that "glove" is here read broadly to cover all such like protective covering.

According to a further aspect of the invention, a method of protection of the human head or body from soft tissue damage caused by an impacting object comprises interposing between the human head or body and an impacting object at least two layers of viscoelastic polymeric material, including at least one first layer of a first viscoelastic polymeric material selected to be substantially matched in acoustic impedance to the impacting object and at least one second layer of a second viscoelastic polymeric material positioned between the head or body and the layer or layers of the first material, selected to produce a large mismatch in acoustic impedance between the human head or body and the first layer.

Human impact injuries are often frequency specific and if the energy within the injurious frequency band can be effectively decoupled from the body then the risk of fatal injury can be reduced. The method of protection can be refined to maximise protection for a particular impact event by preceding with the method with the additional steps of analysing the damage profile for the particular impact event in the frequency domain, determining the particular stress wave frequency band producing maximum tissue damage, selecting the material for the at least one first layer of a first viscoelastic polymeric material to have a minimum mismatch in acoustic impedance the particular stress wave frequency band, and selecting the material for the at least one second layer of a second viscoelastic polymeric material to have a maximum mismatch in acoustic impedance with the impactor and the head or body at the particular stress wave frequency band. In this case the second layer is preferably configured to exhibit quarter wave resonance at the particular

- 7 -

stress wave frequency band to further enhance its energy absorbing capabilities within that band.

Materials are selected from known acoustic materials having the desired dynamic properties. They will be polyurethane materials with additives, including fillers and possibly fibres, to optimise complex moduli, loss tangents, densities, and complex phase velocities. Suitable materials will be familiar to those skilled in the art.

The method is generally applicable to blunt object impacts, in which a significant injury mechanism arises from the direct coupling of the impact energy to the body. The kinetic energy of the impactor is converted to potential energy and transmitted straight through to the vital organs. If the energy within the injurious frequency bands can be effectively decoupled from the body then the effects of the impact can be reduced. This is true in the case of a boxer hitting his opponent. If the energy carried by the punch can be decoupled and absorbed within the glove or protective headgear then the risk of serious injury can be reduced.

Claims

1. A material for the protection of the human head or body from soft tissue damage caused by an impacting object comprises at least two layers of viscoelastic polymeric material, including at least one first layer of a first viscoelastic polymeric material selected to be substantially matched in acoustic impedance to the impacting object and at least one second layer of a second viscoelastic polymeric material, characterised in that the layer or layers of the second material are positioned between the first material and the head or body, and are selected to produce a large mismatch in acoustic impedance between the first layer and the human head or body.
2. A material for the protection of the human head or body from soft tissue damage caused by an impacting object as claimed in claim 1 characterised in that the large mismatch in acoustic impedance provided by the second layer is at least 2MRayls.
3. An article of protective clothing comprising the material in accordance with claim 1 or claim 2.
4. A protective helmet comprising the material in accordance with claim 1 or claim 2.
5. Protective headgear for use in combat based sports comprising the material in accordance with claim 1 or claim 2.
6. A glove for use in combat based sports comprising the material in accordance with claim 1 or claim 2.

- 9 -

7. A method of protection of the human head or body from soft tissue damage caused by an impacting object comprises interposing between the human head or body and an impacting object at least two layers of viscoelastic polymeric material, including at least one first layer of a first viscoelastic polymeric material selected to be substantially matched in acoustic impedance to the impacting object and at least one second layer of a second viscoelastic polymeric material, positioned between the first material and the head or body selected to produce a large mismatch in acoustic impedance between the human head or body and the first layer.
8. The method of protection according to claim 7 preceded by the steps of analysing the damage profile for the particular impact event in the frequency domain, determining the particular stress wave frequency band producing maximum tissue damage, selecting the material for the at least one first layer of viscoelastic polymeric material to have a minimum mismatch in acoustic impedance at the particular stress wave frequency band, and selecting the material for the at least one second layer of viscoelastic polymeric material to have a maximum mismatch in acoustic impedance at the particular stress wave frequency band.
9. The method of protection according to claim 8 wherein the second layer is configured to exhibit quarter wave resonance at the particular stress wave frequency band.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/GB 97/00263

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A41D31/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 A41D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 564 249 A (G. STANESBY) 6 October 1993 see column 1, line 50 - column 2, line 47 see column 3, line 25 - line 54 see column 4, line 30 - line 49; figures 1,2,5 ---	1,7
A	GB 2 249 942 A (G. A. THOMSON) 27 May 1992 see page 3, paragraph 7 - paragraph 8 see page 4, paragraph 1 - paragraph 3 ---	1,7
A,P	WO 96 35342 A (CHASE ERGONOMICS INC.) 14 November 1996 see page 6, paragraph 2; claims 1,2,34,40 ---	1,7
A,P	US 5 537 687 A (J. GARZA) 23 July 1996 see claims 1,10-13 -----	1,7

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- *&* document member of the same patent family

1

Date of the actual completion of the international search

22 May 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

30.05.97

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Garnier, F

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

...information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 97/00263

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0564249 A	06-10-93	NONE	
GB 2249942 A	27-05-92	NONE	
WO 9635342 A	14-11-96	AU 5730496 A	29-11-96
US 5537687 A	23-07-96	CA 2118185 A	16-04-95